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REPORT

PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
12140 SLAUSON AVENUE
SANTA FE SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA

START

PREPARED FOR

Santa Fe Pacific Realty Corporation
3230 East Imperial Highway
Suite 100
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PREPARED BY

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CECC Project No. 89-41-130-01

June 16, 1989

A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of
The Converse Professional Group

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PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Hugh A. Rose, REA

This report has been prepared by CECC under the professional supervision of the person whose seal and signature appear hereon.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Santa Fe Pacific Realty Corporation as it pertains to their facility located at 12140 Slauson Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, California. Our services have been performed in accordance with generally accepted practices in the geosciences. No other warranty, either express or implied, is made. Converse Environmental Consultants California (CECC) is not responsible for any claims or damages associated with interpretation of available information. This report should not be regarded as a guarantee that no further contamination, beyond that which was detected during out investigation, is present beneath the property. In the event that changes in the nature of the property occur or additional, relevant information about the property is brought to our attention, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report may not be valid unless these changes and additional relevant information are reviewed and the conclusions of this report are modified or verified in writing.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Converse Environmental Consultants California (CECC) was retained by Santa Fe Pacific Realty Corporation to perform a Preliminary Site Assessment (PSA), and Geotechnical Investigation at the property located at 12140 Slauson Avenue in the City of Santa Fe Springs, California. This report presents the findings of the Preliminary Site Assessment. The results of the Geotechnical Investigation are presented under separate cover.

The objective of our investigation was in accordance with the terms as specified in our January 24, 1989 proposal and consisted of:

- o Visual inspection of the site and vicinity
- o Soil borings and laboratory analysis
- o Site use history
- o Historical report review
- o Aerial photograph and document review
- o Regulatory agency contacts
- o Final report preparation

The purpose of the PSA is to identify and evaluate potential environmental concerns at or near the subject property prior to acquisition by The Chrysler Corporation in 1966.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The project site is located on the southeast corner of Slauson and Sorensen Avenues in northeastern Santa Fe Springs, approximately 1.5 miles east of the San Gabriel River (605) Freeway (Figures 1 and 2). The site is about 145 feet above sea level and generally flat lying.

The site was inspected by CECC personnel on March 15, 1989. At the time of the inspection, the property was vacant, but there were signs of underground tank removal and building demolition. No buildings or other structures were present on the site at the time of our investigation. The asphalt paving that previously covered the site has been removed and stockpiled on the southeastern portion of the property.

The property is bordered to the north by an office park and commercial/light industrial buildings across Slauson Avenue. A large supermarket warehouse is located on the property to the east and various light industrial buildings and parking lots lie to the west across Sorensen Avenue. To the south, a large asphalt parking lot is separated from the site by a concrete drainage ditch and railroad tracks. Several power line poles with transformers were found around the perimeter of the site.

3.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The project site is located in the northeastern portion of the Los Angeles basin in an area defined as the Downey Plain (California Dept. of Water Resources, CDWR, 1961). It is comprised of coalescing alluvial flood plain sediments of the Los Angeles and Rio Hondo-San Gabriel River Systems. Within it, Holocene age alluvium (less than 10,000 years old) attains its greatest thickness in the Los Angeles basin. Greater accumulations of marine and nonmarine clastic deposits of the Pleistocene age (10,000 to 1.6 million years old) Lakewood and San Pedro Formations are found at depth (CDWR, 1961).

Holocene alluvium, in the site area, generally consists of interlayered gravel, sand, silt, and clay deposited by the nearby San Gabriel River. This alluvium is approximately 35 feet thick beneath the site and is underlain by several hundred feet of gravel, sand, sandy silt, and clay of the Pleistocene Lakewood and San Pedro Formations (CDWR, 1961).

The Lakewood Formation is about 40 feet thick below the site and exhibits considerable variation in lithology. Upper sediments, although generally composed of fine-grained sand, silt, and clay, range considerably in grain size, creating discontinuous permeable zones and local aquitards with perched water table conditions (CDWR, 1961). In contrast, the basal portion of the Lakewood Formation is generally coarse-grained and consists primarily of sand and gravel with discontinuous lenses of sandy silt and clay. These materials are similar to the underlying fine gravel, sand and silt of the San Pedro Formation. Together, the San Pedro Formation and basal portion of the Lakewood Formation constitute the primary water-bearing sediments in the area (CDWR, 1961).

4.0 GROUND WATER

The subject site lies in the northeastern portion of the greater Los Angeles coastal plain's Central Ground Water Basin within that portion defined as the Whittier Area (CDWR, 1961). Water levels measured in a well about 3000 feet west of the site, indicate that ground water in the vicinity was about 86 feet below grade in October of 1988 (personal communication, Ron Shak, LACFCD, 1989). Local flow within the aquifer system is typically to the south at a gradient of approximately 0.005 feet per foot.

A review of the Regional Water Quality Control Board-Los Angeles Region (RWQCB) files shows that the ground water in the area has been impacted by the introduction of chlorinated solvents and other man-made compounds such as gasoline and diesel fuel. There are at least two ground water wells that have been closed due to the presence of chlorinated solvents above the state's Applied Action Levels. The wells are located approximately 3,000 feet south-southeast and approximately 7,000 feet southwest of the site. Area ground water contamination is discussed further in Section 6.0 of this document.

5.0 GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY RECORDS REVIEW

In order to gain information regarding prior activities within approximately one mile of the site, available documents from environmental regulatory agencies were consulted. The following sections discuss our findings.

5.1 Santa Fe Springs Department of Building and Planning

Aerial photographs for the years 1928, 1941, 1957, 1963, and 1966 were reviewed. The aerial photographs are discussed in detail in Section 7.0 Site-Use History.

A search of the building permit records showed that no permits were issued for that property prior to Chrysler leasing the site in 1966.

5.2 Regional Water Quality Control Board-Los Angeles Region

According to lists published by the RWQCB, the following locations have experienced soil or ground water contamination resulting from underground storage tank leakage:

- Circle K Corporation: 11462 E. Slauson Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, California. Soil contamination which resulted from a leaking gasoline tank was removed from this site. According to the RWQCB, remediation has been completed and no further action is necessary.

- Peterson/Puritan Incorporated: 9101 S. Sorensen Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, California. Eleven underground storage tanks were removed which contained various chlorinated hydrocarbons. Approximately 30 cubic yards of contaminated soil were removed and hauled to a disposal facility. The contamination is thought to be restricted to the near surface as the laboratory analysis of soil borings shows little or no hydrocarbon presence below a depth of one foot. According to the RWQCB, remediation has been completed and no further action is necessary.

- McKesson Corporation: 9005 S. Sorensen Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, California. A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Workplan has been prepared for this site. The RI/FS Workplan contains information that indicates that several chlorinated hydrocarbons including TCE, TCA and PCE where detected in soil borings and in the perched ground water under the McKesson site during the original site investigation.

- Lincoln Property Company: 12500 E. Slauson Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, California. This site is located east of the site within 2,000 feet of the property line. At this site, approximately 420 cubic yards of diesel-contaminated soil was removed in June, 1986. Continued investigation has shown that free-floating diesel lies on the ground water surface. This site is still under investigation.

In general, the responsible party (i.e., the Lincoln Property Company) is responsible for remediation of any contamination that has originated on its property and has migrated onto another property. Therefore, the owner of the affected property would not be responsible for the remediation.

With the exception of the Lincoln Property Company, the other four sites are down gradient or parallel to the site, in terms of direction of ground water flow, and it is not expected that contamination originating from these properties will impact the site.

5.3 California Department of Health Services

The Hazardous Waste and Substances Sites List published by the state of California Department of Health Services (DHS) indicates that the following locations are listed as abandoned hazardous waste sites.

- West Bent Bolt: 8623 S. Dice Road, Santa Fe Springs, California. In June of 1981 an unauthorized release of waste oil to the ground was reported. Removal and disposal of the soil was undertaken. The site was inspected by the Environmental Protection Agency in September, 1985, and the area was found to be paved over and no surface evidence of contamination was apparent. The site is now at Low Priority status and listed under Proposition 65.

- Western Screw Products: 11770 E. Slauson Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, California. Waste oil was sprayed on the ground surface as an aid for dust control. The contaminated soil was removed and disposed of at the Casmalia Resources facility.

These sites are located in the immediate vicinity of the subject property. All three sites are located parallel to or down gradient of the site, relative to the direction of ground water flow. Thus, it is not anticipated that contamination that originates from these sites will impact the subject property.

6.0 SUMMARY OF RELEVANT HISTORICAL REPORTS

CECC reviewed several reports prepared by environmental consulting firms for sites in the subject area. The following sections discuss reports for the surrounding area and for the site itself.

6.1 Summary of Historical Reports for the Surrounding Area

- Unnamed report which is a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) workplan for the McKesson Corporation site located at 9005 Sorensen Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, California prepared by Harding Lawson Associates, July 10, 1987.

- Letter from the Department of Health Services to McKesson Operations Resource Group dated April 7, 1987.

- Report, Preliminary Site Assessment, Sorensen Site, Santa Fe Springs, California for O'Donnell, Armstrong, Brigham & Partners, Prepared by Dames & Moore (undated).

- Report, Limited Preliminary Site Characterization, Sorensen Site, Santa Fe Springs, California for O'Donnell, Armstrong, Brigham & Partners, Prepared by Dames & Moore (undated).

- Report, Preliminary Soil Vapor Investigation, Sorensen Site, Santa Fe Springs, California for O'Donnell, Armstrong & Partners, Prepared by Dames & Moore, January 4, 1989.

- Report, Regulatory Review Sorensen Site, Santa Fe Springs, California for Santa Fe Pacific Realty Corporation, Prepared by Dames & Moore, January 13, 1989.

- Report, Soil, Soil Gas and Ground Water Sampling Program, 9005 Sorensen Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, California for Santa Fe Pacific Realty Corporation, prepared by Converse Environmental Consultants California (CECC), March 31, 1989.

The McKesson site is located southwest of the subject site across Sorensen Avenue. The distance between the two property lines is approximately 2,000 feet. The Harding Lawson Associates (HLA) RI/FS work plan for the McKesson Corporation site contains information that indicates that several chlorinated hydrocarbons including TCE, TCA and PCE where detected in soil borings and in the perched ground water under the McKesson site during the original site investigation.

The Dames & Moore reports and the Converse Environmental Consultants California (CECC) report for the Sorensen Avenue property discuss the presence of chlorinated solvents in the soil gas at that location. The report by CECC concludes that the chlorinated solvents in the soil gas are the result of volatilization of the solvents from contaminated ground water that has migrated onto the site from an offsite source. In addition, the report recommends that consideration be made to providing a subsurface soil gas migration barrier for buildings constructed at that site to protect against soil gas migration into the buildings.

6.2 Summary of Site Historical Reports

Several reports have been prepared concerning environmental issues at the subject site. The reports reviewed by CECC are listed below:

- Report, Tank Removal and Remediation Project, 12140 E. Slauson Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, California for Santa Fe Pacific Realty Corporation, prepared by Petroleum Industry Consultants, Inc., March, 1988.

- Report, Tank Excavation and Removal, 12140 E. Slauson Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, California for Santa Fe Pacific Realty Corporation, prepared by Geo-Sec, October, 1988.

- Report, Preliminary Site Assessment, Chrysler land, E. Slauson Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, California for Santa Fe Pacific Realty Corporation, prepared by McLaren Environmental Engineering, January 11, 1989.

In March of 1988, excavation and removal of 17 underground storage tanks and clarifiers was completed under the supervision of Petroleum Industry Consultants Inc., (PIC). Analytical results of soil samples that were collected indicated elevated levels of Total Fuel Hydrocarbons (TFH), and the removal of approximately 1,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil was necessary. PIC stated in their report that after excavation of the contaminated soil, additional sampling results indicated that all subsequent soil samples from the excavations had less than 110 mg/Kg of TFH.

Geo-Sec personnel supervised the excavation and removal of two additional underground tanks on October 20, 1988, and sampled the soil from beneath the tanks. The Geo-Sec report states that no detectable concentrations of contaminants were found within the tank backfill areas.

The site use-history for the period of time when the site was leased by General Motors and Chrysler has been documented in a report prepared by McLaren Environmental Engineering (McLaren, 1989). Also included in this report is a summary of the types of buildings that were onsite and their uses.

7.0 SITE USE-HISTORY

A review of the March 25, 1988 title insurance policy for the property issued by Ticor Title Insurance Company revealed that the property has changed ownership several times. It appears that the property was acquired by the Pacific Electric Railway Company in 1929 from a private owner. In the intervening years, Pacific Electric Railway Company was acquired by the Southern Pacific Company. The current property owner is Santa Fe Pacific Realty Corporation.

Aerial photographs dating from 1928 show the presence of six above-ground storage tanks, and evidence of four previously removed above-ground storage tanks. In the 1928 aerial photograph the words "Tidewater Oil Company" are visible on one tank. It is assumed that Tidewater Oil Company owned the tanks. The photograph showed the locations of the tanks to be along the northwestern boundary of the site and extending across what is now Slauson Avenue. Subsequent photographs show that the tanks had been removed by 1941. No records are available as to the contents of these tanks or their removal. The properties surrounding the site consisted of fruit orchards and farmlands.

Aerial photographs from 1957 show slight industrial growth to the north and southwest with the subject property and most of the surrounding properties remaining in an undeveloped state or used as farmland.

The site remained in an undeveloped state until it was leased by General Motors in the early 1960's and then by Chrysler in 1966. Preliminary grading for the development of the Chrysler facility can be seen on the 1966 photographs. From 1966 forward, industrial growth continued to the north and west of the site. Chrysler used the site from 1966 through 1988 as a New Car Preparation Plant. Since Chrysler left the site, the structures that were on the site have been removed and the underground storage tanks reportedly removed. The specifics of Chrysler's use of the property are discussed in the McLaren Engineering report that is referenced in Section 6.2 above. The site is currently vacant.

8.0 BOREHOLE DRILLING AND SAMPLING PROGRAM

Beginning on March 15, 1989 CECC conducted a drilling and sampling program to investigate the subsurface soil regarding the presence or absence of Total Fuel Hydrocarbons (TFH) in the soil, and to develop a preliminary estimate of the vertical and lateral extent of contamination, if any. For this program, CECC performed twenty borings. Samples from all twenty borings were used for a geotechnical investigation of the site. The geotechnical report, which was prepared by Converse Consultants Pasadena, is presented under separate cover. Soil samples that were collected from all twenty borings were screened in the field for petroleum hydrocarbons (Section 8.3). In addition, selected soil samples from eight of the twenty borings were submitted to a state-certified analytical laboratory for analysis for evidence of environmental contamination. The following sections of this report discuss the borehole drilling, sampling and analysis program for this site as it relates to the investigation for evidence of environmental contamination.

8.1 Borehole Locations

Seven borings were placed at locations where underground fuel tanks or clarifiers had been located when Chrysler occupied the site. One boring was located in the vicinity of the new car wash that had been operated by Chrysler (Figure 2). The locations of these eight borings was determined based on an aerial photograph of the site that was taken for Southern Pacific Industrial Development Company by Pfeiler & Associates Engineers. The photograph was taken in 1988 when Chrysler Corporation still occupied the site. The locations of the underground-storage tanks, clarifiers, hoists, etc., were noted on the photograph by Pfeiler & Associates Engineers.

These eight borings were placed in the vicinity of the former tank, pit and clarifier locations and were drilled to a depth of twenty feet. This depth was selected because it was believed that this would be the maximum depth to which an underground-storage tanks would have been buried.

The twelve remaining borings were placed at locations onsite that were best suited for the geotechnical investigation. The depth of these borings ranged between thirty and forty feet. Four of the twelve remaining borings were located on the northwest portion of the site where the Tidewater Oil Company above ground storage had been located in the 1920's.

8.2 Drilling and Sampling

The soil borings were drilled using a truck-mounted, 8-inch diameter hollow stem auger rig. Soil samples were obtained at 5-foot intervals for the eight environmental borings. Samples were collected using a modified California Sampler equipped with brass sleeves to retain soil. Samples were immediately capped with Teflon, sealed, and refrigerated for transport to a state-certified laboratory for analysis. Soil sampling

equipment was cleaned with tri-sodium phosphate (TSP) and rinsed thoroughly with distilled water prior to sampling, between sample intervals, and between borings to minimize cross contamination.

Samples were transported to a California state-certified laboratory according to U.S. EPA protocol including chain-of-custody procedures. Auger cuttings and sample spoils were placed in Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved 55-gallon steel drums and removed from the site.

8.3 Onsite Field Screening for Hydrocarbons

The samples from all twenty borings were field-screened with a Foxboro Organic Vapor Analyzer (OVA). The OVA is a field, flame ionization detector that is sensitive to hydrocarbons. During the field screening, hydrocarbons were not detected in the twenty borings. The OVA readings are included in the boring logs which are in Appendix A.

8.4 Sample Analysis

CECC selected soil samples for analysis based on the size of the underground storage tank(s) that had reportedly been at each sampling location and the anticipated depth of the base of each tank, pit or clarifier. Selected samples from the seven boreholes that were located in the vicinity of the former tank and clarifier locations were analyzed via U.S. EPA Method 8015 modified. Borehole 9 (BH-9) was drilled where the Chrysler car wash was previously located (McLaren,1989). Two samples from BH-9 were analyzed via U.S. EPA Method 8010. This analytical method was selected to look for the presence of halogenated solvents which are typically associated with degreasing and cleaning operations at new car preparation solvent car washes.

8.5 Analytical Results

The analytical results showed less than detectable concentrations of hydrocarbons in the soil samples analyzed by U.S. EPA method 8015 (Table 1). This analytical method has a lower limit of detection of 5 milligrams of contaminant per kilogram of sample (mg/Kg or parts per million (ppm)).

The soil samples from borehole 9 were analyzed via U.S. EPA method 8010 for 39 purgeable halogenated hydrocarbons. The analytical results showed detectable levels of one halogenated compound, tetrachloroethylene. The tetrachloroethylene concentrations in the borehole were found to decrease with depth. The concentrations in the samples were 570 ug/Kg (micrograms per kilogram or parts per billion (ppb)) and 55 ug/Kg at five and ten feet below grade respectively. None of the other halogenated hydrocarbons analyzed for were present above detectable limits (Table 2).

9.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

There are several sites in the project area that are known to have contaminated the ground water. The sites discussed in this document have been targeted for remediation by the Regional Water Quality Control Board and/or the state of California Department of Health Services.

Our site assessment indicates that the property was used as a storage site for petroleum products beginning in the 1920's. Above ground tanks were present on the site and were removed probably in the 1930's. The site remained in an undeveloped state until the early 1960's when General Motors and later Chrysler leased the property for use as an auto preparation facility. In March of 1988 seventeen underground storage tanks and approximately 1000 cubic yards of soil contaminated with Total Fuel Hydrocarbons was removed. CECC's analysis of the soil sampling leads us to believe that the soil removal program remediated the TFH contamination. Residual soil contamination by the chlorinated solvent tetrachloroethylene was detected. However, the low concentrations are not expected to present a threat to ground water.

CECC's soil boring logs reveal the presence of a clay layer at the surface and extending to a depth of 20 to 30 feet. This clay layer can serve to impede the movement towards the ground water of residual soil contamination that may be present on the site. In addition, there is believed to be a soil gas migration potential in the area which appears to be regional. It is CECC's opinion that the relatively thick deposits of natural clay that are present on the site may effectively act as a barrier against an upward migration of soil gas. It is CECC's opinion that due to the presence of this clay layer, it will not be necessary to provide vapor protection under the foundations of the planned buildings.

TABLES

TABLE 1
ANALYSIS OF SOIL SAMPLES BY 8015(mod)

PROJECT/CLIENT	: Santa Fe	REPORT DATE	: Mar. 30,1989
PROJECT NO.	: 89-41-130-01	DATE ANALYZED	: Mar. 29,1989
PROJECT ENG/MGR	: Hugh Rose	DATE RECEIVED	: Mar. 17,1989
ENVIROLAB NO.	: 89-71-03-136	DATE SAMPLED	: Mar. 15,1989

RESULTS

Sample ID		TFH	DL
BH5	@4'	ND	5
BH5	@10'	ND	5
BH5	@15'	ND	5
BH5	@20'	ND	5
BH9	@5'	ND	5
BH9	@10'	ND	5
BH9	@15'	ND	5
BH9	@20'	ND	5
BH10	@15'	ND	5
BH10	@20'	ND	5
BH15	@6'	ND	5
BH15	@10'	ND	5
BH16	@15'	ND	5
BH16	@20'	ND	5
BH17	@5'	ND	5
BH17	@11'	ND	5
BH13	@5'	ND	5
BH13	@10'	ND	5
BH13	@15'	ND	5
BH14	@15'	ND	5
BH14	@20'	ND	5

UNITS: mg/kg (PPM)
DL : Detection Limit
ND : Not Detected
TFH : Total Fuel Hydrocarbons (calibrated to gasoline)

Reviewed by:

Shu-Teh Pan
Organics Lab Manager

Approved by:

George Colovos,Ph.D
Laboratory Director

TABLE 2
SAMPLE ANALYSIS BY GC EPA METHOD 8010

PROJECT/CLIENT : Santa Fe
PROJECT NO. : 89-41-130-01
PROJECT ENG/MGR : Hugh Rose
ENVIROLAB NO. : 89-71-03-136

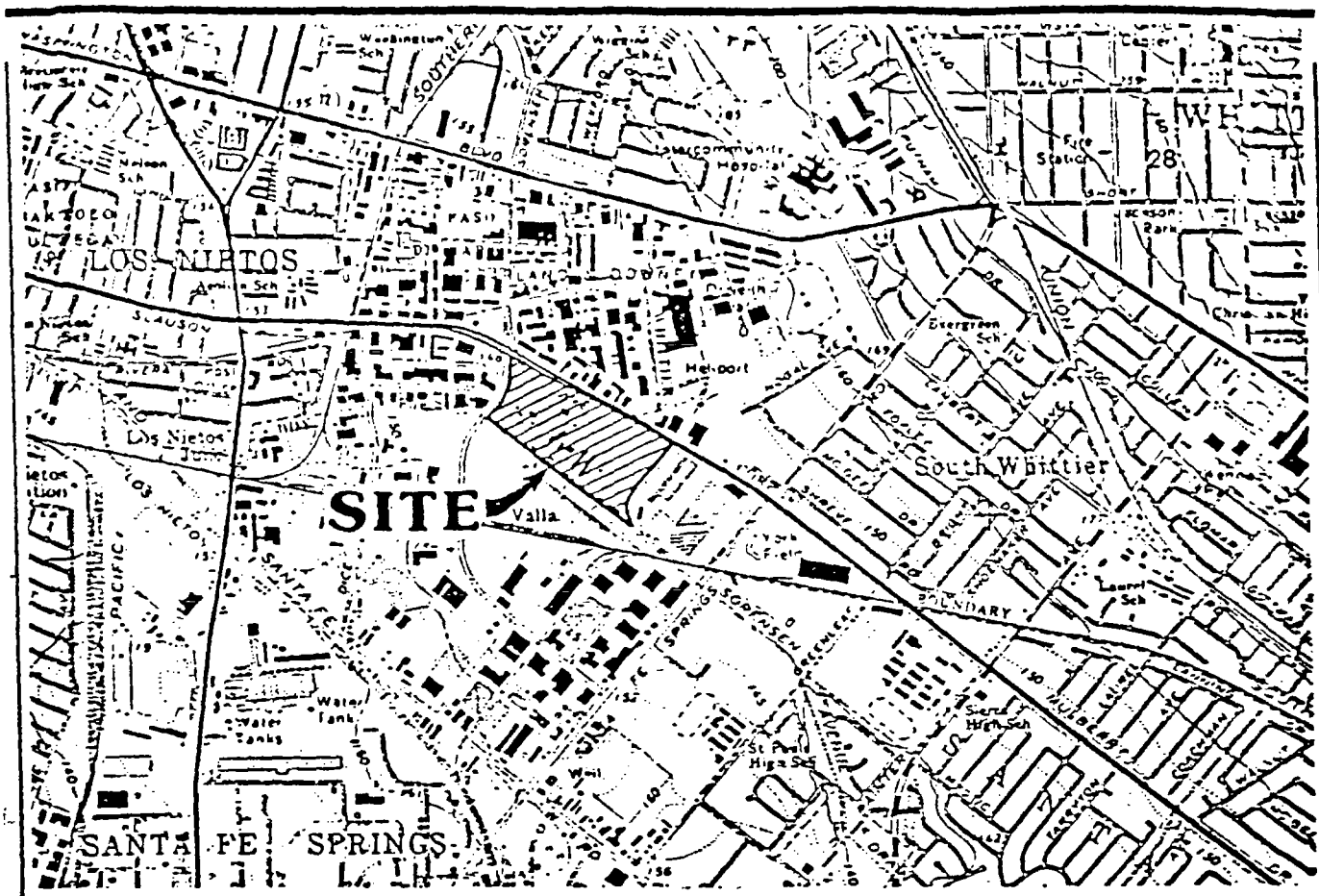
REPORT DATE : Mar. 30,1989
DATE ANALYZED : Mar. 24,1989
DATE RECEIVED : Mar. 17,1989
DATE SAMPLED : Mar. 15,1989

RESULTS

ANALYTE	SB9 @10'	SB9 @5'	DL
Benzyl chloride	ND	ND	0.5
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	ND	ND	0.5
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	ND	ND	0.5
Bromobenzene	ND	ND	0.5
Bromodichloromethane	ND	ND	0.5
Bromoform	ND	ND	0.5
Bromomethane	ND	ND	0.5
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	ND	0.5
Chloroacetaldehyde	ND	ND	0.5
Chlorobenzene	ND	ND	0.5
Chloroethane	ND	ND	0.5
Chloroform	ND	ND	0.5
1-Chlorohexane	ND	ND	0.5
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	ND	ND	0.5
Chloromethane	ND	ND	0.5
Chloromethylmethyl ether	ND	ND	0.5
Chlorotoluene	ND	ND	0.5
Dibromochloromethane	ND	ND	0.5
Dibromomethane	ND	ND	0.5
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	0.5
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	0.5
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	0.5
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND	ND	0.5
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	0.5
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	0.5
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ND	ND	0.5
t-1,2-Dichloroethylene	ND	ND	0.5
Dichloromethane	ND	ND	0.5
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	ND	0.5
t-1,3-Dichloropropylene	ND	ND	0.5
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	0.5
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	0.5
Tetrachloroethylene	55	570	0.5
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	0.5
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	0.5
Trichloroethylene	ND	ND	0.5
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	ND	0.5
Trichloropropane	ND	ND	0.5
Vinyl Chloride	ND	ND	0.5

UNITS: ug/kg (PPB)

FIGURES



REFERENCE:
Portion of USGS Whittier
7½ minute Quadrangle
Photorevised 1981

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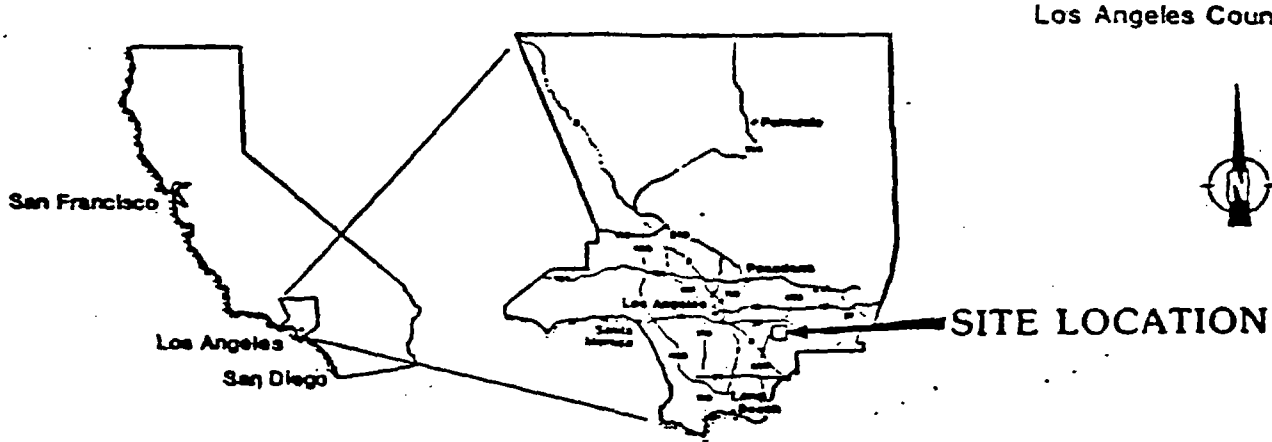
SCALE IN FEET



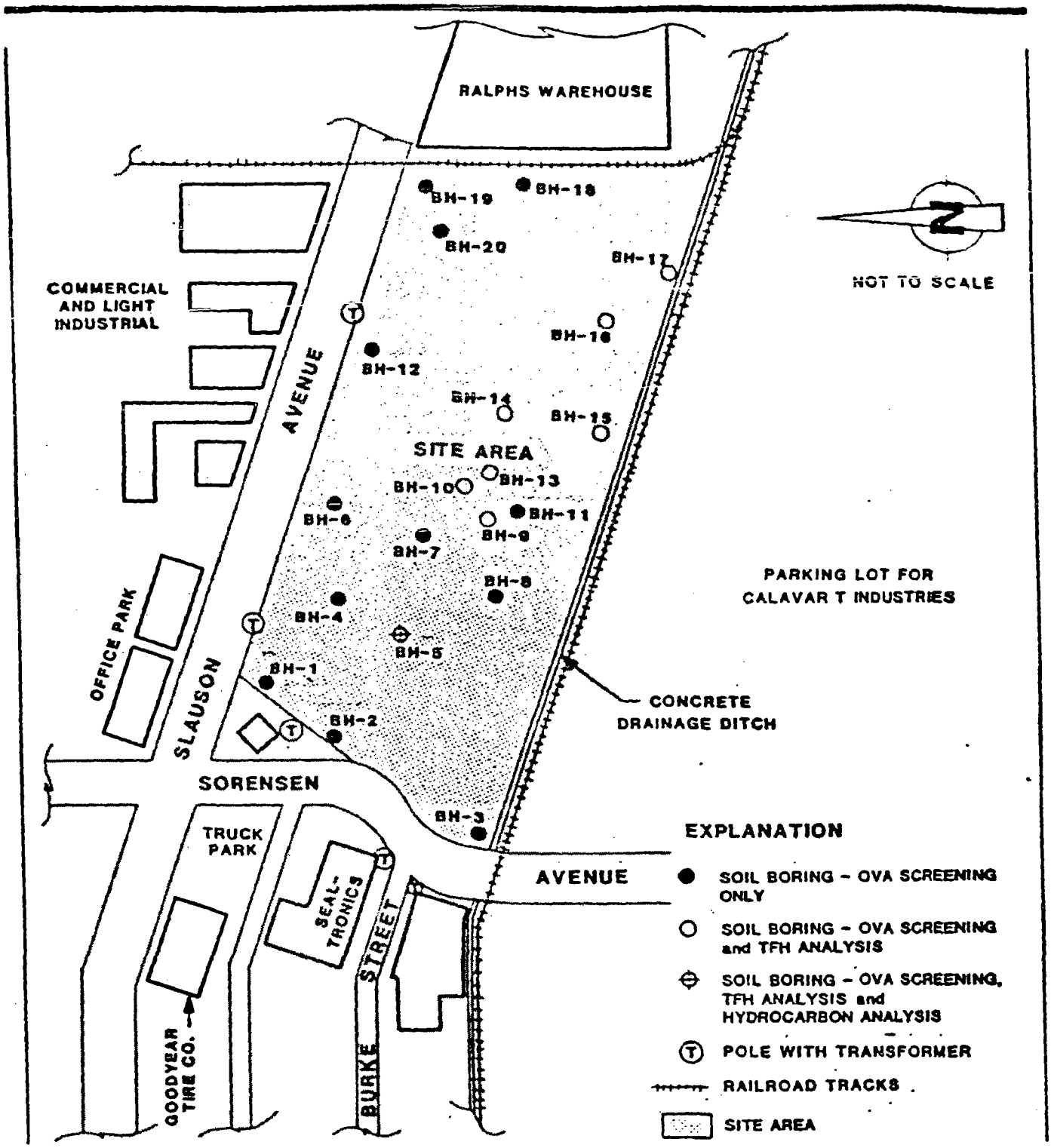
SITE LOCATION MAP

PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
12140 Slauson Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, California
for: Santa Fe Realty

Project No.
89-41-130-01

Converse Environmental Consultants California

Figure No.
1



SITE PLAN

PRELIMINARY ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
12140 Slauson Avenue, Santa Fe Springs, California
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Figure No.
2